Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Crash Course World History #229**

**Capitalism and the Dutch East India Company**

**Key Concepts:**

4.1. IV. The new global circulation of goods was facilitated by royal chartered European monopoly companies that took silver from Spanish colonies in the Americas to purchase Asian goods for the Atlantic markets, but regional markets continued to flourish in Afro-Eurasia by using established commercial practices and new transoceanic shipping services developed by European merchants.

1. Influenced by mercantilism, joint-stock companies were new methods used by European rulers to control their domestic and colonial economies and by European merchants to compete against one another in global trade.

**Directions:**

1. Read Key Concepts that will be discussed in the video.
2. Preview the video viewing questions.
3. Watch the video without taking any notes.
4. Watch the video a second time. Pause the video as needed so that you can answer the questions.
   * + 1. The Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie, (the VOC) is also known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
       2. What attracted the Europeans to Southeast Asia in the 16th century?
       3. From whom did the Dutch have to wrestle the trade from?
       4. What spices in particular did the VOC gain control over?
5. How did the VOC come into existence?
6. How did the VOC operate as a state within a state?
7. In what ways did the VOC not act like a state within a state?
8. How was the VOC funded and what made it much more successful than other joint-stock/charter companies?
9. How did the VOC create a monopoly of the world's spice trade?
10. How did Jan Pieterszoon Coen become the dominant force in Dutch Indonesia?
11. What other region did the VOC have a monopoly of trade with?
12. Give examples of the Dutch Golden Age during the 17th century.
13. Why did the VOC go bankrupt in 1799?